

NEW YORK MEN IN NEW 'BATTLE'

Will Spend To-day and To-morrow in Sham Fighting on Border.

TENNESSEE TROOPS WILL LEAD ADVANCE

All Batteries in New York Division to Have Practice at 5,000 Yards.

McAllen, Tex., Sept. 24.—A second line-up of New York troops on the north bank of the Rio Grande will occur to-morrow and Tuesday in combat exercises as extended as was the sham battle at Hidalgo last week.

The New York men in this second year combat will be commanded by Brigadier General Wilson, instead of general Lester, who commanded last year.

Instead of the troops of the 2d New Mexico Brigade as the backbone of the American column, the 3d Brigade will carry the burden of the big maneuvers.

Tennessee Men in Lead.

A unique feature of this exercise will be the situation of the 3d Tennessee Regiment, which will form the advance guard of the New York brigade and will serve under orders of a New York brigadier as an integral part of the New York division.

Troops headed by the 24th Tennessee taking part will be the 74th New York, from Buffalo, and the 23d New York, from Brooklyn. The three infantry regiments will be reinforced by the 1st Squadron of the 1st Cavalry, signal corps, a battalion of artillery and a company of engineers.

The American column, under General Lester, is to work out a problem beginning with the supposed fact that the Mexican rebels have seized the crossing at Hidalgo, have invaded American soil and are trying to work inland from the point where the road from Pharr reaches the river. It is three miles east of Hidalgo, where the last sham battle was held.

General Lester's problem is to proceed to the river, pocket the enemy and force him to surrender or be annihilated.

Men in the "Mexican" Army.

Company H of the 25th Infantry and the 2d Squadron of the 1st Cavalry will compose the Red army, or supposed rebel Mexican force.

A close inspection of all rifle clips and cartridge belts has been ordered to prevent a repetition of the accident which occurred in the last exercise, in which a bullet was wounded and a mule was killed, because some soldier, presumably, fired his cartridges.

An infantry firing range at La Gloria is being built, paralleling the artillery range. It is hoped to have infantry regiment firing on the new range by the end of next week.

Artillery action will commence on Tuesday at La Gloria at a range of 2,000 yards, with Battery A of the 2d Regiment as the first battery in action. The firing will continue daily until all batteries in the division have had a full course of field practice.

BORDER COMMISSION BEGINS FOURTH WEEK

American Members Still Studying Mexican Conditions.

New London, Conn., Sept. 24.—Professionals in satisfaction with the progress already made, members of the Mexican-American Joint Commission will begin the fourth week of their conference here to-morrow.

It is expected that the American members will continue their inquiry into the social and economic as well as the military problems of Mexico on the ground that conditions in Northern Mexico are intimately related to internal affairs to justify them in entering into an agreement for border control without a definite understanding of what changes for the better are to be made nearer the seat of government.

BERMUDA SWEEP BY GREAT STORM

Many Buildings Are Damaged Throughout the Colony.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 24.—Bermuda was swept by a severe storm yesterday afternoon, general damage being caused throughout the colony. Trees were uprooted and electric light and telephone communication was interrupted.

SHORE RENT RAISE FOUGHT

Lead Company Assailed in Broad Channel Protest.

Protest meetings were held yesterday at Broad Channel, Queens, by the Broad Channel Association, of which Albert Henderson is president, and the Shad Creek Association, headed by Henry Wenz, at which citizens assailed the Broad Channel Corporation, of 81 Nassau Street, Manhattan, for its plan to increase the land rentals to tenants.

The corporation leased 1,147 acres from the city for thirty years, agreeing to pay \$16.57 an acre at the beginning and \$37.75 during the last five years. The corporation in turn, it is claimed, receives \$450 an acre rent.

Mr. Henderson declared the residents were compelled to burn oil for lighting purposes, had no sewers and were supplied with such poor water they could not use it for washing or drinking. Plans were made to retain attorneys to combat the alleged plans of the corporation to raise the rent.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WOMEN'S NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE HUGHES ALLIANCE MEETING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1916 AT THE HUGHES ALLIANCE STORE, 221 BROADWAY SPEAKERS: ARTHUR N. SAGER MRS. HENRY MOSKOWITZ ALL WOMEN INTERESTED ARE EARNESTLY URGED TO BE PRESENT AND BRING THEIR FRIENDS.

HUGHES TO TOUR MILLS ON PITTSBURGH VISIT

Will Meet the Workers on Wednesday.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Pittsburgh, Sept. 24.—Here next Wednesday for a twelve-hour stop, Charles E. Hughes will make a tour of Monongahela Valley industrial plants to greet personally thousands of grimy workers. A fleet of automobiles carrying the local committee and the Republican candidate's party will leave the city at 12:30 and hurry through the mill districts. Inasmuch as there is no time schedule, the candidate will meet the mill workers just as they leave their posts in their oily, grime-covered clothing.

This plan was suggested by Mr. Hughes, who asked that he be given a chance to meet the workers. Mr. Hughes will visit the Carnegie plants, in Homestead; National Tube, McKeesport; Edgar Thompson plants, Braddock, and the Westinghouse plants, in Turtle Creek Valley.

WILSON TO DEFEND ADMINISTRATION TODAY

Eight-Hour Law To Be Included in Baltimore Speech.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 24.—Fully launched in his campaign for reelection, President Wilson will go to Baltimore to-morrow to speak before the National Grain Dealers' Association. The President expects to amplify his position on the settlement of the recently threatened railroad strike outlined in his speech at Shadow Lawn yesterday.

The rural credits law, the Federal Reserve act and other legislation of his administration of interest to farmers also will be referred to by the President.

Mr. Wilson will leave here at 1 o'clock in the morning, arriving at Baltimore shortly after 1 o'clock. He will speak at 2:30 p. m., and start back to Shadow Lawn immediately after he finishes.

Tuesday Mr. Wilson will motor to Princeton, his former home, to vote in the New Jersey primaries. He is particularly interested in the contest between Senator Martine and Attorney General Wescott of New Jersey for the Senatorial nomination. Judge Wescott saw him here yesterday.

Thursday the President will receive some Boy Scouts and Saturday he will speak to a delegation of young Democrats from New York. From then on he is expected to make two or more speeches a week.

LODGE DRAWS \$12,400 FROM MINING COMPANY

Bay State Senator Holds 155 Calumet and Hecla Shares.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Boston, Sept. 24.—Senator Lodge receives an income of \$12,400 a year from the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, judging by a list of stockholders made public to-day.

He owns 155 shares of stock, valued at \$500 a share, or \$77,500. The company is paying \$500 yearly on each share.

The list shows that 100,000 shares of the company, with a present market value of \$50,000,000, are distributed among 4,300 stockholders scattered all over the United States and in Europe.

The largest single holding, 13,100 shares, is held by the trustees of the Quincy C. Shaw estate.

When Professor Agassiz took charge of the property, about fifty years ago, it was selling at \$3 a share. Five years later the price had jumped to \$250, making fortunes for many New Englanders.

The Agassiz family now own 6,193 shares. The late L. Agassiz, president of the company, has 342 shares; G. R. M. and E. L. Agassiz, as trustees, 1,033; Mrs. Mabel S. Agassiz, 500; George R. Agassiz, of California, 2,138; and Maximilian Agassiz, 2,134.

A large amount of stock is held in women's names. Mrs. Grace F. Leggett, of Detroit, with 1,140 shares, is the largest woman stockholder.

SEPTEMBER ROOKIES ON 10-DAY HIKE TO-DAY

Plattsburg Men to Cover Hundred Miles in Maneuvers.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The September rookies will start on their 100-mile hike to-morrow. They will take ten days, and their marches and maneuvers will cover more ground than was considered wise during the encampments in the hot months.

The regimen for the 10th is fully offered for the climax of its training. Company and battalion commanders are regular army officers. Rookie promotions have been announced to fill in the gaps. A man must have served in two previous camps to be eligible as a non-commissioned officer and in three to attain a lieutenantcy.

60,000-ACRE FIRE IN OHIO

Thousands of Dollars' Damage Done, Residents Flee.

Kenton, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Property loss of several thousand dollars has been caused by fire in the 60,000-acre Scioto marsh at McGuffey. Twelve miles west of this city, farmers are digging trenches in an effort to stop the fire, which started at noon to-day, and was still raging to-night.

The fire had been smoldering in the mucky land for nearly a week. Several farm buildings are in the path of the flames and are believed doomed, according to a telephone message from McGuffey to-night.

Residents are moving out to escape the fire, which is burning over a strip almost a mile wide.

Class to Correct Speech Flaws.

Men and boys may attend a free class for the correction of speech defects on Tuesday evenings at the Epiphany Branch of the New York Public Library, 228 E. 12th Street.

KIN OF LONGFELLOW A HAPPY HOD CARRIER

Poet's Grandson Pursues Tolstoy's Path in Canadian Town.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Boston, Sept. 24.—Edmund Trowbridge Dana, grandson of Henry W. Longfellow, has been found by a Boston friend carrying the hod in a Canadian town. Three years ago he worked as a streetcar conductor, for the same reason that he now slings bricks and mortar.

BRITISH CUT U. S. TRADE IN SWEDEN

Blockade Results in Heavy Drop in Imports from America.

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 24.—Notwithstanding the many obstacles they are meeting, representatives of American exporting concerns here are endeavoring to maintain trade relations between the United States and Sweden, so as to be in position to take advantage of the permanent opportunities expected after the war.

BUT GERMANS FEAR PERMANENT LOSSES

Prior to the war America played an almost negligible part in the trade of Sweden, export and import alike. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, imports from the United States, however, took a leap which carried them up more than 600 per cent above normal.

Then came the tightening of the British blockade and the Swedish war trade act, which prohibits an importer from giving guarantees to Great Britain covering goods bought in the United States or other neutral countries.

Under these adverse influences the trade has declined rapidly, the American imports for the first three months of 1916 having amounted to only \$12,213,590, against \$4,348,391 in 1915.

It is said the trade of more recent months has shown an even greater falling off. In February, 1916, imports from the United States amounted to a little more than \$2,000,000, against more than \$10,000,000 a year ago.

In March the decline was from \$18,000,000 in 1915 to \$4,000,000 in 1916.

Enormous as was the increase in American imports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the first six months of the 1916 fiscal year eclipsed former figures for a similar period by nearly \$7,000,000.

Britain Clamps Down Lid.

Britain contended that these enormous imports from America meant one of two things—either that they were going to Germany through Sweden or were replacing on the market here Swedish goods shipped to Germany.

And so the blockade "lid" was put on tight, with the result that British naval authorities now supervise all cargoes coming from across the Atlantic.

Sweden maintains that much of the increased import from America represented goods formerly bought through Hamburg. It was said also to be due to increased shipping facilities between America and the Scandinavian states, including the establishing of a direct line from Sweden to New York.

It established this direct trade connection, the American importers here are anxious to maintain it and thus permanently eliminate Hamburg as a "middleman." The same contention was made with reference to American trade with Russia, much of it having formerly gone through the Hamburg gateway.

The Germans admittedly are anxious to see this phase of the war situation. In the case of propaganda placed in Sweden it was acknowledged that the direct trade lines between Scandinavia and America, both North and South, constituted a menace to German trading in the future.

It was further stated that the Swedes must be convinced their best interests lay in maintaining former trade relations with Germany and should be induced to "specialize" only in certain directions. There is no indication here, however, that Sweden will do anything of the sort, notwithstanding the fact that their present relations with Germany are most friendly and trading between the countries is decidedly brisk.

Great Opportunities for United States.

American business men who have studied the situation with an eye to the future say that the character of Swedish imports from Germany in normal times shows the great opportunities that exist here for the extension of American trade.

American exports to Sweden normally have consisted of cotton, mineral oils, copper, grain, bacon, fertilizers and machinery. Some coal has been bought from America, but normally this would come from the nearer fields in England and Germany.

With this exception, and possibly a little tin and rubber, the Americans here declare their country is in a position to supply all Sweden's needs.

How this market has been neglected by Americans in the past is evidenced by the fact that from 1896 to 1909 the United States had but 1.17 per cent of the Swedish import trade. From 1901 to 1905 the percentage was 2 per cent. In the next five years it had increased to 44 and then to 784 just prior to the outbreak of the war.

During the fiscal years 1913 and 1914 American exports to Sweden averaged a little more than \$12,000,000. For 1915 they jumped to \$78,273,818.

One of the developments of the war has been enormously to increase the trade of Sweden with Russia. America also has shared heavily in the Russian market, which had been virtually controlled for twelve years by Germany. But now a new and formidable factor has entered the field.

Through her new alliance with Russia, Japan, it is realized here, occupies a most favored position, and may eventually take the place in Russian trade formerly occupied by Germany. But now a new and formidable factor has entered the field.

KIN OF LONGFELLOW A HAPPY HOD CARRIER

Poet's Grandson Pursues Tolstoy's Path in Canadian Town.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Boston, Sept. 24.—Edmund Trowbridge Dana, grandson of Henry W. Longfellow, has been found by a Boston friend carrying the hod in a Canadian town. Three years ago he worked as a streetcar conductor, for the same reason that he now slings bricks and mortar.

"Since I left Harvard," he said, "I've had various jobs, and I have made a success of all of them, except teaching, which I considered my profession."

Dana was named as professor of philosophy in the University of Minnesota after the suicide of his wife, an English girl, a Socialist like himself.

"Every time I've had a position as teacher in a college I've been fired," he continued. "I seem to be willing to tell my whole mind to any one, they said. Such a trait is considered very naughty in a college teacher."

Filomena Ashamed of Her Fat When Skates Crack Under Strain

She Started to Take the Walking Cure, but Became Tired and Rented a Room Far from Her Mott Street Home.

When Filomena Zrollo was ten years old she held the roller skating championship of Mott Street. She could glide from her father's grocery store, at 143, to Chinatown and back while he was selling a bag of spaghetti.

But time crept on, and with the weight of years came also to Filomena that obesity which, alas! throws so many into second speed. Last Saturday, Filomena's fourteenth birthday, her roller skates cracked under the strain. She registered 180 pounds on her father's scales.

Only those who have drained the drops of fat dissolvents themselves can feel for Filomena, her laurels gone, jeered and pointed at in the confines of Mott Street. No reporter who wears

14 1/2 collar should be expected to describe her trials. Jennie de Stefano, who lives hard by at 203 Grand Street, was her only friend.

"You oughter exercise," counseled Jennie. "Walk a lot—walk miles and miles."

Last Tuesday Filomena started for Newburgh, N. Y. Jennie, the counselor, trudged along beside her. "You'll only weigh 150 when we get there," she said, cheerfully.

But they never arrived. Filomena's breath came fast at West Twenty-seventh Street. The girls had \$9, so they rented a room at 314. Their parents searched for them vainly until last night, when Detective Holger found the wanderers. Jennie was taken home and Filomena to the Children's Society, which just won't go home," she sobbed. "I still weigh 180."

ANYBODY HERE SEEN MURPHY FROM GREECE?

If So, Pendorff, of Ohio, Would Like to Hear of It.

"You didn't happen to hear of a fellow by the name of John Murphy coming in here from Greece and going to Pittsburgh, did you?"

The customs officials who were asked this question yesterday said that John Murphy's name had been recalled when they were looking for a man who had been in New York yesterday and was uncertain for a moment whether she wanted to leave the stewardess. She was only eight months old when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Coleman, left Nottingham for New York, Mr. Coleman leaving her behind.

After a little talk Florence consented to go. She told her mother all about Aunt Molly, with whom she had lived for five years, and so impressed were the immigration officials with the meeting of mother and daughter that they waived the formality of taking the child to Ellis Island. Both left for the West on an afternoon train.

CARELESS JERSEYITES WILL LOSE THEIR VOTES

Must Mark Ballots with Cross Decried by Legislature.

Jerseyites who hitherto have been careless about the mark they placed on the primary ballots before the candidates of their choice must confine themselves to a simple multiplication mark to-morrow if they wish their ballots to be accepted.

In amending the election law this year the Legislature has been strict on this point. Before either the multiplication or plus sign was accepted by the ballot clerks. From now on the Greek cross will be the sign of an out-cast ballot, and only the St. Andrew's cross will be accepted.

\$2,000,000 FURS SOLD AT ST. LOUIS AUCTION

New York Buyer Leads Rest of World with \$350,000.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—During the fur sale which closed here last night 1,700,000 pelts were auctioned, for a total of more than \$2,000,000.

The largest buyer during the sale was the New York representative of a Moscow-New York firm, who bought \$350,000 worth of furs. A Paris firm bought \$200,000 worth and two London firms \$150,000 worth each.

Prices were 20 to 25 per cent higher than the prices paid at the recent sale in New York.

NEGROES DIVIDE CHURCH

Colored Bishops Opposed by Southern Episcopals.

Whether negro congregations of the Episcopal Church in the South are to have bishops of their own race has caused a division of opinion among dignitaries of the Church, it developed yesterday. A commission appointed to investigate the matter submitted majority and minority reports. The question will come before the general convention in St. Louis next month.

The minority report, which opposed elevation of negroes to bishop, is signed by the Rev. Dr. Stires, of New York; Judge Joseph Packard, of Baltimore; and the bishops of South Carolina and Georgia.

BURGLARS BLOW SAFE, DESPITE BRIGHT LIGHTS

Daring Robbers Get \$500 from Williamsburg Storekeeper.

Albert Rose thought his shoe store, at 251 Grand Street, Brooklyn, looked a bit unfamiliar, yesterday morning, when he entered to turn off the lights that he leaves burning at night as a protection against burglars. Once inside the door, he saw what was wrong. The safe wasn't where he had left it, right under the chandelier.

It was in the rear of the store, with its door neatly blown off. The \$500 that it had guarded was gone. Neighbors remembered having heard an explosion about 4 o'clock.

The store is on a brightly lighted street near the Williamsburg Bridge plaza. It is within a few doors of the Williamsburg office of the New York Telephone Company, which was entered by burglars ten days ago.

COLLEGE AIDS JERSEY WOMEN

Newark Institute to Have New York University Courses.

Women will be able to begin a college course in New Jersey this fall. Newark Institute in cooperation with the Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences, will offer at the institute the first year of its course in arts and sciences leading to the A. B. and B. S. degrees.

The instructors will be regular members of the university staff, and will divide their time between the students at Newark and New York. The requirements for admission and the curriculum will be the same as at the New York institution.

Difficulties experienced by New Jersey girls in obtaining higher educational training is pointed out in a statement issued by New York University.

"So far as the higher education of women is concerned, New Jersey illustrates very well a case of arrested development," the statement says. "When women first began to demand a higher education, it was insisted that the proper place for the woman was the home, and that a higher education would tend to discourage women from assuming their natural duties. When men's colleges were opened to women and independent women's colleges were established everywhere, it became apparent that woman could survive a college education and she could enter other useful fields of activity besides the home."

Those who looked with concern upon woman's enlarging activities, urged that there were certain fields of endeavor for which women are especially fitted, and that they should confine themselves to them. One of these special spheres of influence was teaching, and there arose in many quarters the belief that the only thing and the best thing for a girl to do was to teach.

In New Jersey women have been stopped at the teaching stage. The only institutions which girls graduating from high schools could enter were the normal schools and training schools; and having entered these, the almost invariable rule has been for the girl to plan to teach, for by so doing the tuition fee was saved. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that hundreds of ambitious, energetic young girls in New Jersey have been driven into teaching as the only fulfillment of their ambition.

MOTHER A STRANGER TO OWN CHILD ON SHIP

Immigration Laws Waived So Pair Can Get Train.

"This is mother, darling. I've come to take you away out in the country to papa."

Florence Coleman, six years old, of Nottingham, England, listened to these words in her cabin on the American liner New York yesterday and was uncertain for a moment whether she wanted to leave the stewardess. She was only eight months old when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Coleman, left Nottingham for New York, Mr. Coleman leaving her behind.

After a little talk Florence consented to go. She told her mother all about Aunt Molly, with whom she had lived for five years, and so impressed were the immigration officials with the meeting of mother and daughter that they waived the formality of taking the child to Ellis Island. Both left for the West on an afternoon train.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF METALS INCREASE

Clothing and Food Materials Also Gained in 1915.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Although retail prices for food decreased 1 per cent during 1915, wholesale food quotations averaged 1 per cent higher for the year than in 1914, and wholesale prices in general showed a considerably larger increase, according to figures made public to-night by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The greatest changes recorded by any one group on wholesale markets were in metals and metal products, which jumped 11 per cent. Wholesale prices for drugs and chemicals increased 10 per cent, farm products 2 per cent, and clothing 1 per cent. Wholesale prices of commodities in the fuel and lighting group averaged 5 per cent lower; lumber and building materials 4 per cent lower, and house-furnishing goods 1 per cent lower. Of 346 commodities or grades of commodities listed, 174 showed increases, 135 decreases and 37 remained virtually stationary.

George S. Benjamin

299 Madison Ave. - Cor. 41st St.

General Banking SOME people have an impression that this Company does not transact a general banking business. That is erroneous. The Astor Trust Company, situated in the heart of New York, does a general banking business, and serves the varied banking needs of many of the most prominent business institutions in this locality. We shall be glad to have you call and see us about it. Astor Trust Company Trustee for Personal Trusts FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

Brave Hell Gate in 40-Mile Swim Ida Eliansky Defeats Her Brother Harry in Race Around New York. Ida Eliansky and her brother Harry went for a swim yesterday morning. Harry appeared at the Battery, with the usual shackles on wrists and ankles. He wears them when he goes in for a dip because he finds swimming lonesome without them. His sister went for a swim yesterday morning. They struck out toward Bedloe's Island at 9:20. Ida, who is seventeen and likes to play a joke on her big brother, challenged him to a race. Harry never races unless the course is at least forty miles long, so he stipulated that the one who first reached the Battery again by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek should be declared the winner. They fought their way through Hell Gate at 12:05. Three hours and ten minutes later they passed Forty-second Street and began the homestretch sprint with Ida a good bit in the lead. Several times during their sport ferryboats came so close that the backwash from their paddlewheels scared the swimmers from their course. Ida was a good rod ahead of her brother when they reached the Battery at 6:10. His ankles and wrists were abraded by the treads, which hampered his efforts in Hell Gate. It took them 11 hours and 35 minutes to do the forty miles, and even Harry admitted it was pretty good going for a girl. They were preceded by a rowboat containing lifeguards. Falls from Pier: Downs. William Eskow, of Wellington Avenue, Redford, N. J., was drowned in the North River yesterday. His body was recovered late last night. A man who lived in the same house as Eskow reported the latter had fallen from the pier.

Correct Dress for Men We move to our new location 299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St. September 30th A bright store, conveniently located, which will be devoted to the sale of Exclusive Clothes and Clothes Exclusively Every item of Haberdashery and all remaining Spring and Summer Clothes will be sold at Broadway Cor. 24th St. before removal George S. Benjamin 299 Madison Ave. - Cor. 41st St.

DID that new shirt you bought last week do a fade-away in the wash? Sorry—if it had come from a concern that advertised in The Tribune you could have had your money back. Tribune advertisers believe in the slogan "The customer is always right"—they know that their best advertisement will always be a satisfied customer. THE TRIBUNE GUARANTEE You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE TRIBUNE with absolute safety. If dissatisfaction results in any money being returned to you, THE TRIBUNE guarantees to pay your money back upon request. No red tape. No quibbling. No delay. Make good promptly if the advertiser does not.

Dr. Lyon's For The Teeth Powder ~ Cream The most you can do for your teeth—visit your dentist twice a year and three times a day use Dr. Lyon's For The Teeth Powder ~ Cream Send 2c stamp today for a generous trial package of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder or Dental Cream to I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 514 W. 27th St., New York City